

## CAPTAIN O'SHEA TESTIFIES.

SURPRISES AT THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

THE KILMAINHAM NEGOTIATIONS—AN ATTEMPT

TO ENRICH NOT ONLY MR. PARNELL

BUT MR. GLADSTONE.

London, Oct. 31.—The Parnell Commission re-

sumed its investigations to-day. Attorney-Gen-

eral Webster, for "The Times," asked leave

to interpose Captain O'Shea as a witness, as that

gentleman wanted to go immediately to Spain.

Captain O'Shea testified that he had been

on good terms with Mr. Parnell until June, 1886.

At Mr. Parnell's request, in June, 1886, he had

communicated with Mr. Gladstone. The com-

munications were made without the knowledge

of Mr. Parnell's colleagues. Witness did not know

Patrick Egan, nor did he have any knowledge of

what Egan was doing in 1881. Mr. Parnell told

him that Egan did know about the negotiations

with the Government until after Mr. Gladstone's

speech in the House of Commons on May 18,

1882. Mr. Parnell then spoke to him of the awk-

ward position he was placed in by Mr. Gladstone's

speech, and told how the speech had annoyed Egan

and others. The negotiations then ceased

until 1882, when Mr. Parnell and

Mr. Dillon were in Kilmainham Jail. Mr.

Egan was then in Paris. The first proposals

that witness made to the Government in 1882

were offered without the authority of Mr. Parnell.

He received communications from certain members

of the Government, replying to the proposals.

When Mr. Parnell was released from Kilmainham

witness told him of the position of the negotia-

tions. He had written to Mr. Gladstone, and it

was arranged that any answer that he might make

should be sent to Mr. Parnell at Paris. Mr.

Gladstone's reply was sent to Mr. Parnell, who

responded in April, 1882. Mr. Parnell on return-

ing from Paris saw Mr. Gladstone, and afterward

conferred with witness a number of times at the

Lancaster house. They were always alone. Mr.

Parnell was anxious for the release from prison of

Michael Davitt, but he objected to Brennan's re-

lease. Mr. Parnell authorized the witness to com-

municate with the Government.

PARNELL READY TO SUPPRESS OUTRAGES.

Mr. Parnell undertook to do his utmost for the

suppression of boycotting and outrages. He

promised that if the Government would settle the

arrangements of rent question satisfactorily, he would

advise tenants to pay their rents, and would de-

nounce outrages, resistance to the law and all

kinds of intimidation. Witness asked Mr. Parnell

if he was sure he was able to carry out his

guarantee to suppress outrages, and Mr. Parnell

gave him assurance that he had the power.

Mr. Parnell said, continued the witness, that

Sheridan would be a most useful man in the

work of putting down boycotting, if he could only

see and converse with him. Boyton and Egan

would also be useful, he said, if they could be con-

vinced of the wisdom of the proposed new policy.

When Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham Jail a let-

ter was written and signed by Mr. Parnell, which

witness took the next morning to Mr. Forster,

then Chief Secretary for Ireland. The letter was

afterward presented to the Cabinet.

Attorney-General Webster here read the letter.

It expressed Mr. Parnell's opinion that if the ar-

rangements question were settled he and his colleagues

would be able to suppress outrages. It urged

the importance of agrarian legislation, and con-

cluded by saying that "if the programme sketched

was carried out, it would enable us to co-operate

cordially in the future with the Liberal party in

forwarding Liberal principles."

After the letter had been written, continued

Captain O'Shea, Mr. Parnell said he would tell

Dillon and O'Kelly, letting them know as much

as was good for them. The day after the Phoenix

Park murders Mr. Parnell showed witness the

anti-murder manifesto which it had been decided

to issue. It was a mistake, said the witness, to

say that Mr. Parnell was in favor of the man-

ifesto. He only disliked the amount

of bombast in the document, but he

said that it was necessary in order

to satisfy Davitt's vanity. When the man-

ifesto was published, Mr. Parnell said

that it had been obliged to ask for police

protection, as his life was in danger. Witness,

a subsequent interview with Mr. Parnell, stated

that Sheridan was a murderer and a

co-actor of murders, and the police could not allow

him to remain in the country. Mr. Parnell re-

plied that he did not know any one who did.

He asked that a month be given him to communicate

with Sheridan.

MANY LETTERS PRODUCED IN COURT.

Seven letters were here shown to witness, who

declared with certainty that the signature at-

tached to them was that of Mr. Parnell.

Sir Charles Russell here asked the Court to

permit him to postpone the cross-examination of

the witness. He said the latter part of O'Shea's

evidence came upon him as a surprise, and that

he desired to give his clients in the cross-ex-

amination without preparation.

Justice Hannen said he could not perceive any

good reason for postponing the cross-examination.

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the negotiations were that the League should be

broken up if the Irish landlords would reduce

their rents and receive compensation from the

Exchequer. Many of the memoranda which he

had made were destroyed in 1883, when there

was danger of a select committee of Parliament

being appointed to inquire into the Kilmainham

treaty, and it was intimated to him that the ut-

most reliance ought to be observed on the

surviving memoranda.

Sir Charles Russell—Intimated by whom?

Witness—By Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who

said it was the opinion of another person, namely,

Mr. Gladstone.

This statement caused a sensation in the court,

and Justice Hannen asked that everybody ab-

stain from manifesting his feelings during the

proceedings.

Under Charles Russell—Was it then you de-

stroyed the memoranda?

Witness—Yes. Certain memoranda which were

in another box, and which included some of Mr.

Chamberlain's letters, were destroyed by me.

Mr. Gladstone's wish that I should be as re-

sistent as possible from motives of political ex-

pediency.

The fac-simile of "The Times" letter was

again handed to witness, and he said that he

was decidedly of the opinion that it was Mr.

Parnell's writing. He had never discussed the

question as to show "The Times" became possessed

of it, because he did not know. When he first

saw the letter in "The Times," he did not think

of it. This was not because of any peculiarity

in the writing, but because he could not under-

stand why Mr. Parnell should say: "You

may show him this, but do not tell him my ad-

vice." Mr. Parnell said, "I did not think

about the signature." He had had numerous let-

ters from Mr. Parnell of about the same date as

the letter referred to, and could not mistake the

writing.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Healy, wit-

ness stated that when he contested Galway for

Parliament the Parnellites attacked and denounced

him in every way in their power.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

KEEN INTEREST IN THE TESTIMONY.

The proceedings were enlivened by O'Shea's ex-

amination. The court was crowded, the Par-

nellites being present in full force. Messrs. Parnell,

T. Harrington, Davitt, Arthur, and O'Connor, T.

M. Healy and Bigger kept close watch over the

proceedings. O'Shea proved a good witness, giving

his evidence in a calm, matter-of-fact way. He

was clear on the smallest detail, and equally cool

and precise during cross-examination. His narra-

tive of the Kilmainham negotiations, though

largely a matter of history, was listened to with

rapid attention. Expectation was at its height on

the production of the alleged forged letters. Would

the witness show any hesitancy regarding the

signature? He must know it well. Facing up

to a letter, he seemed to read it carefully, he ex-

plained its contents, and then said in a distinct

tone, without over-emphasis: "It is Mr. Parnell's

signature."

Several other letters were scrutinized in the

same way, and evoked the same unqualified state-

ment: "It is Mr. Parnell's signature." The most

striking point elicited by the cross-examination

was his changing Sir William Harcourt with con-

science, as an enemy, from Mr. Harcourt, who ex-

plained that it was on the hearing of Mr. Glad-

stone's wish that he destroyed the documents.

Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination was

expected to elicit the reason for the rupture be-

tween Parnell and the Government, but he stated

that this was not the question. He was asked

to state the reasons for the rupture, and he stated

that he believed in Parnell's honor. Whatever was

the cause of the rupture, the animus of the rupture

was apparent. The rupture was not a rupture

of the evidence more keenly than the

best-infirmed outsider.

CZAR AND CZARINA IN MORTAL PERIL.

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED IN THE ACCIDENT TO

THE IMPERIAL TRAIN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—An official statement re-

garding the accident which happened to the czar's

train on Monday has been issued. It is as follows:

"The train containing the czar and czarina and

suite left Tarnobol at noon on Monday. While pass-

ing through a deep gorge near Rork the train

halted. At the time the accident occurred the

train was in the station carriage at breakfast.

When the first carriage left the track the rest of

the train oscillated and the succeeding carriage

heeled over. The saloon carriage, although remaining on

the track, was badly shattered. The roof fell in, but

rested on a portion of the side, thus forming a shield

for the occupants. It seems incredible that with such

havoc among the occupants of the train should have

escaped unhurt. But God protected the czar and his

family, who were taken from the debris unharmed.

The only person severely injured was

General Scheremetiev, an aide-de-camp of the

czar. The "Grashdanin" states that the train was

drawn by two engines and consisted of several car-

riages besides the saloon carriage. The latter was

of massive construction. The train was running at

a rate of sixty-five versts an hour.

The train halted at the station. The second engine

coupled to the first and the train was started. The

first and second engines were also wrecked. They were

occupied by court servants and railway officials, among

them Baron St. Jernov, chief inspector of railways,

## BAD AS THE MOREY LETTER

COLONEL DUDLEY DENOUNCES A DEMO-

CRATIC FORGERY.

AN INNOCENT LETTER OF HIS BASELY GARBLED

AND DISTORTED—GORMAN AND HIS ALLIES

WISH THEY HADN'T STARTED THE

"FRAUD" CRY.

Realizing the stupid and disastrous blunder they

made in raising the fraud issue here, the Demo-

cratic managers are trying to wriggle out of it by

diverting public attention from this State to In-

diana, which they attempted to show yesterday

was in danger of being captured by the Republi-

cans through improper methods. The means

adopted by Gorman and the others for this pur-

pose are the same as William H. Barnum em-

ployed eight years ago, when he tried to make

General Garfield appear as the author of a letter

favoring Chinese labor—that is, forgery. Yes,

forgery, for this is what General Dudley declares

the letter to be which was published in "The

Times" yesterday, and asserted by that paper to

have been sent by the General to a Republican

in Indiana, whose name is not revealed. The

General not only denounces it as a forgery, but

declares that he will begin suit for libel at once

against "The Times" and every other paper that

published the article.

MORE CUNNING THIS TIME.

The Morey letter, it will be remembered, was

an entire fabrication, but this time the forgers

acted with more cunning. Instead of making

up a letter entire they took one of a perfectly pro-

per character and garbled it to suit their purposes.

"They attribute to me words that I never used,"

said the General. "The entire letter is dis-

torted and mutilated. Forgeries appear every-

where. I propose to prosecute every paper that

has published or shall publish this forgery, and

I shall not wait ten days to begin proceedings."

This emphatic denial and denunciation of the

outrage caused so much alarm at the Demo-

cratic headquarters that the figurehead of the com-

mittee, Colonel Brier, deemed it expedient to admit

that there might have been "mistakes" made in

the letter "in telegraphing it here." As an

attempt to divert attention from their prepara-

tions for fraud in this city and State the forgery

was a complete failure.

These preparations have been considerably in-

terfered with by the exposures made in The Tri-

bune yesterday and Tuesday, but they have not been

abandoned by any means. Just now there is an

unusual amount of activity of a questionable

character in and around Troy and Albany. Troy,

as every one knows, is the home of the chairman

of the Democratic State Committee, Edward Mur-

phy, Jr., who, by the way, has been especially

loud-mouthed of late in charging fraud against

the Republican State Committee, while he in the

meantime prepares to carry Rensselaer County in

the same way as he has in past years, that is by

bribery and intimidation. He is still the idol of

the "things" there, and though he has grown rich

out of the profits of his big brewery he is just

as unscrupulous in the employment of fraudulent

schemes to perpetuate gang rule as he was when

he ran a rat-pit in Troy thirty years ago. Con-

sequently there is a suspicion that something un-

usual is going on when he raises his voice against

impure elections.

GOOD GROUNDS FOR THE SUSPICION.

It appears that this suspicion is well-founded.

According to reports that came into Republican

Headquarters yesterday, Murphy's lieutenants are

preparing to flood Troy and Albany on election

day with some of the worst gangs that can be

brought together. They have even arranged to

bring riflemen from Montreal and other Canadian

cities, as well as from Cohoes, Mechanicville, and

other points. An immense fund has been placed

at their disposal, more money, in fact, than ever

has been devoted to this purpose in any single

year. These gangs will be voted in the